The A. F. of L. Weekly News Service gives news accounts and editorial interpretations of matters affecting labor according to the industrial, legislative, and judicial fields, and considers the information of benefit to the trade union movement.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

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Labor is the superior of capital, and deserves much the higher consideration.
—Abraham Lincoln.

WHOLE NO. 1412 WILLIAM GREEN, President WASHINGTON, D. C., SATURDAY, MAY 7, 1938 FRANK MORRISON, Secretary-Treasurer VOL. 28, NO. 19

$1,250,000,000 For WPA Work Relief, $450,000,000 For PWA Urged by Green

Big Increase in Unemployment Makes President Roosevelt's Recommendation For Enlargement of Federal Fund to Provide Jobs For the Jobless and an Expanded Public Works Program Absolutely Necessary to Protect Out-of-Work Millions from Suffering, A. F. of L. Chief Tells House Appropriations Committee.

By A. F. of L. Weekly News Service.

Washington, D. C.—With 3,700,000 workers added to the unemployed army during the last six months, raising the number who are jobless to 11,231,000, the appropriation of $1,250,000,000 for work relief through the Works Progress Administration during the first seven months of the fiscal year beginning July 1, recommended by President Roosevelt in his message to Congress, is a patriotic duty necessary to protect the out-of-work millions and their dependents from the suffering which destitution brings.

This trenchant and indisputable fact was the basis of the statement made by William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, before the Subcommittee of the House Appropriations Committee in the hearings on the President's $4,512,000,000 spending-lending recovery program, which includes $1,250,000,000 for the Works Progress Administration and $450,000,000 for public works under the Public Works Administration, with authority for the PWA to lend an additional $1,000,000,000 to States and municipalities for public works approved by the PWA.

Inadequacy of Unemployment Compensation Benefits Stressed

Pointing out that the millions of able-bodied working men and women denied gainful employment by those who own and operate American industry and commerce would be further increased in the immediate future by about 800,000 jobless workers whose right to a few weeks' unemployment compensation benefits will have expired, Mr. Green said it was his "belief that the failure on the part of Congress to provide employment on useful public projects would not only result in depriving millions of these workless jobs through no fault of their own, face to face with destitution, but will also checkmate any efforts the public or private, to stem and reverse the tide of recession. In view of this the proposed appropriation of $1,250,000,000 for such work, to be provided by the Works Progress Administration, is essential and imperative."

Following is the text of Mr. Green's statement:

"The gravity of the economic situation we are facing today exceeds our worst expectations. We have gone through most of the Spring season, usually marked by an industrial upturn, and have registered only a very slight significant revival in employment.

"Yet a number of definitely encouraging developments have taken place. The precipitous decline in the volume of employment since last September was definitely checked last month. With production 35 per cent below last year, the purchasing power of wage-earners has been reduced only 15 per cent. Retail trade responded to this situation by declining only 7.5 per cent below last year's level. Raw material prices have shown stability. There has been marked depletion of inventories.

Unemployed Must Be Protected From Want

"Whether the future economic historian will record this as but a pause in the downward swing toward the worst economic disaster we have yet experienced, or an unalterable turn toward steady revival, depends on the kind of action we take today.

"The hour calls for decisive action, for careful but quick judgment, and unreserved cooperation of all the American people.

"The proposals you are considering are an essential part of the action which must be taken without delay, for even more important than the measures designed to stimulate business activity, which serve to relieve the distress of unemployment brought about by this new crisis.

Jobless Increased to 11,231,000

"In 1925, 1926 and 1927, unemployment was steadily declining. The annual rate of decrease in the total number of unemployed in each of these years was better than a million a year. In September of 1937, the number of unemployed numbered 7,500,000. It was then that employment trend was reversed. By March of this year there was again 11,231,000 unemployed. In a short seven months the ranks of actually unemployed were swelled by 3,700,000. On a full year basis, from March 1937 to March 1938, the net increase in unemployment was more than 3,500,000.

"It is my belief that the failure on the part of Congress to provide employment on useful public projects would not only bring these men and women, who are without jobs through no fault of their own, face to face with destitution, but will also checkmate any effort, public or private, to stem and reverse the tide of recession. In view of this the proposed appropriation of $1,250,000,000 for such work, to be provided by the Works Progress Administration, is essential and imperative."

End of Unemployment Compensation for 800,000 Jobless

"The first half of the next fiscal year presents special difficulties in dealing with this insistent problem.

"Although between $160,000,000 and $165,000,000 a month are now being spent under the WPA program, other forms of public assistance are currently available to aid the unemployed. Most important among these has been the payment of unemployment compensation benefits in the 23 States in which the unemployment compensation laws became operative last January.

"It will be remembered, however, that of these acts the most liberal limit the period of benefit payment to 22 weeks while the average benefit payment is only 16 weeks. In consequence of this during the next four months over 800,000 unemployed will be deprived of even the meager benefits they have been receiving in the form of unemployment compensation.

"It may be expected that a small proportion of these jobless workers will be returned to private employment, but the majority of these unemployed will be dependent on work relief as their only source of subsistence.

"The return of this group to the relief rolls, together with other factors makes it clear that during the remaining months of the current fiscal year there will be a more even distribution of the relief load, with considerably greater relief needs during the Summer months than was the case in the past three years.

"There can be no doubt, therefore, that the proposed appropriation is a for the seven-month period will be barely sufficient to meet the most urgent needs among the unemployed workers.

"This certainly is not the time to limit our relief program. Any hesitancy on the part of the Congress in enabling the Federal relief program on an extended basis in the immediate future may well endanger the recovery from this recession.

Building Trades Workers Severely Hit by Unemployment

"In considering the work relief program, I want to focus your attention on one of the phases of the unemployment importance. It is the participation in this program of workers employed in our largest industry—one which in size and importance is second only to agriculture—the building and construction industry. Throughout the entire depression the brunt of unemployment was carried by building trades mechanics and laborers.

"Take year again the building worker had to shoulder a disproportionate share of unemployment. Thus, according to our trade union unemployment reports, 50 per cent of our building trades workers were without jobs in April, 1932 as against 30 per cent in April of 1937. Yet unemployment in all industries was found to be at 30 per cent in April of this year.

Wage Standards Undermined on WPA Projects

"In the face of this it would be only fair to expect that the building worker should receive his equitable share of relief work on projects which call for construction labor.

"As a matter of fact, however, workers released from other occupations in manufacturing industries have been to an increasing extent assigned to construction work on WPA jobs.

"Not only that, but in a large number of instances, workers without any skill or training on construction work have been assigned to perform the work of first class building mechanics. And on many projects, the wage standards long established in the building trade, are maintained.

"The latter has been true of projects on which part of the work has been assumed directly by the sponsors. The direct result has been the consistent undermining of wage standards of construction workers.

Hopkins Agrees to Remedy Abuses

"The direct and widespread effect of these developments, which assumed considerable proportions during the past year has been keenly felt by the building trades mechanics and laborers throughout the country. We have received assurance of the WPA Administrator, Col. F. C. Harrington, that these practices and abuses will be corrected. I want to emphasize the importance of having this done at once.

Importance of $450,000,000 Public Works Program

"In addition to the WPA appropriation the President recommended the extension of the Public Works Program by the expenditure of $450,000,000. The American Federation of Labor is also on record in supporting this step. This was one of my basic recommendations in my last appearance before the Senate Committee to Investigate Unemployment and Relief.

"I believe it is imperative to revitalize the Public Works program and inflate its expansion in the next few months. In doing this, serious consideration should be given to the placing of the Public Works Administration on a permanent basis.

"The American Federation of Labor offers its strong and unreserved support of the proposed appropriation in a firm belief that it will constitute the most effective step which can be taken by Congress at the present time."

DECATUR COMPANY SIGNS GRAIN PROCESSORS PACT

By A. F. of L. Weekly News Service.

Decatur, Ill.—Flour and Cereal Mill Employes' Union, Local 232, announces the negotiation of an agreement with the Decatur Milling Company which provides for vacations with pay, seniority rights, arbitration of all grievances, and a number of other benefits usually contained in agreements finalized by American Federation of Labor unions.

The employes of the A. E. Staley Company have also been organized and chartered as United Grain Processors Union No. 37486.

Both of the unions are affiliated with the National Council of Grain Processors and Allied Industries.

Charters of 6 CIO Unions Revoked

Nine Out of Ten Unions Originally Suspended From the American Federation of Labor Are Now, by Action of Executive Council, Wholly Separated From A. F. of L. Affiliation.

By A. F. of L. Weekly News Service.

Washington, D. C.—The American Federation of Labor Executive Council, in session here, revoked the charters of six more national and international unions affiliated with the Committee for Industrial Organization. The unions that lost their charters were the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America; the Oil Field, Gas Well and Refinery Workers of America; the United Textile Workers of America; the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers; the United Construction Workers of America, and the United Rubber Workers of America.

In February, at its session in Miami, the Executive Council revoked the charters of the United Mine Workers of America, the Federation of Flat Glass Workers and the International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers. By its action in revoking the charters of the nine unions mentioned here is but one C. I. O. union still holding a charter from the A. F. of L.—the International Ladies Garment Workers Union, whose president, David Dubinsky, has been a strong critic of the dictatorial policies manifesting the general staff of the Committee for Industrial Organization.

The I.L.G.W.U. was suspended from the A. F. of L. in September, 1936, along with the nine other unions whose charters have been revoked.

In commenting on the action of the Executive Council in revoking the six charters, William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, declared:

"The Executive Council believed that ample time had been given these organizations to consider their future and present situation. The council proceeded cautiously. It has not acted hastily. We felt the time had arrived when, in order to prevent misunderstanding, the charters of these unions should be revoked."

The nine unions were suspended from the American Federation of Labor by its Executive Council on September 5, 1936, for refusal to withdraw from the Committee for Industrial Organization, which the Council charged "is a dual organization functioning within the American Federation of Labor as such, and in its subsequent activities has clearly competing as a rival organization with the American Federation of Labor."

The action of the Executive Council was endorsed by the 1936 annual convention of the Federation and re-endorsed by the 1937 convention.

$550,000,000 More For Housing Urged

Wagner-Steagall Housing Act Amendment to Expand Construction of Low-Rent Houses Approved by Green and Bates As Necessary to Provide Jobs For Unemployed Building Trades Workers and Meet Local Housing Needs.

By A. F. of L. Weekly News Service.

Washington, D. C.—William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, and Harry C. Bates, president of the A. F. of L. Housing Committee, and a vice president of the Federation, speaking for the officers and executives of all American Federation of Labor unions, gave full and unqualified endorsement to the Wagner-Steagall amendment to the United States Housing Act, recommended by President Roosevelt in his message to Congress on business and relief, as adding to fundamental in recovery from the recession which has added 3,700,000 to the army of unemployed, an army, increasing the number of idle to over eleven millions.

In a joint letter to Senator Robert F. Wagner and to Chairman Henry B. Steagall, of the House Committee on Banking and Currency, Mr. Green and Mr. Bates urge the prompt action by the United States Housing Authority to provide for the construction of low-rent slum clearance projects.

The proposed amendment, they said would enlarge the scope of the low-rent housing program to meet the needs of the present critical housing needs and provide employment for building trades mechanics and laborers in all parts of the country."

Adds $500,000,000 to Lending Fund

The Wagner-Steagall amendment increase by $500 million dollars the lending authority of the U. S. H. A. increases the amount of Federal contributions to housing projects by 50 million dollars for this year and increases the current year the requirement for 10 per cent local participation in loans to local housing authorities in places where this requirement is shocking speedy action.

After analyzing the benefits of these provisions, the Green-Bates letter concluded:

"The provision contained in this amendment will serve to enlarge the scope of the low-rent housing program, will expedite the actual construction of low rent housing projects, and will make those projects available to wage earners and their families at an earlier date.

Agrees With Roosevelt's Message

"The amendment is in full accord with the principles stated by the President Roosevelt in his message to Congress of April 14.

"It is in full accord with the views unanimously expressed by the convention of the American Federation of Labor held last October.

"In behalf of the officers and members of the American Federation of Labor unions throughout the nation, we urge speedy enactment of this amendment in the form in which it was introduced by you."

Prevailing Wages Won For Building Trades Workers On All WPA Projects

President McInerney of A. F. of L. Building Trades Department, Supporting Roosevelt's Request for $1,250,000,000 For Relief Work, Says Works Progress Administrator Hopkins Has Agreed to Require all Contractors on WPA Projects to Apply WPA Labor Standards; Assigning Unskilled Labor to Perform Work Requiring Skilled Mechanics Will Also Be Stopped.

By A. F. of L. Weekly News Service.

Washington, D. C.—Hereafter contractors on Works Progress Administration Projects will not be permitted to chisel wage rates for building trades workers below prevailing standards, and unskilled mechanics will be discriminated against by having their work performed by unskilled labor.

These two grievances of organized labor against practices that have developed in some WPA projects have been definitely ended as the result of conferences between representatives of the Building and Construction Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor and Harry L. Hopkins, Works Progress Administrator.

This justice for unemployed building trades workers temporarily employed by the WPA was outlined by Joseph A. McInerney, president of the Building and Construction Trades Department, in his statement before the Subcommittee of the House Appropriations Committee in support of President Roosevelt's spending-lending program, which includes $1,250,000,000 for the Works Progress Administration to be used during the first seven months of the fiscal year beginning July 1.

In favoring this increased appropriation for relief work, Mr. McInerney emphasized the fact that "the average unemployment in the building trades in the first four months of 1938 was about 42 per cent as compared with 29 per cent in the first four months of 1937."

Following is the text of Mr. McInerney's statement:

"In his message to Congress on April 14, President Roosevelt proposed a group of measures designed to stem the tide of the depression and assure employment on public projects to the workers for whom no job opportunities will be available from private sources.

"Several of these proposals which are now under the consideration of your committee vitally affect the Building Trades mechanics and laborers throughout the United States on whose behalf I am here to express our unqualified support of the recommended appropriation.

Over 11,000,000 Are Jobless

"It is recommended that $1,250,000,000 be appropriated for the use of the Works Progress Administration for the first seven months of the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1938.

"The continuation of the works program providing jobs on useful public projects to the unemployed is a vital necessity at this time. The total according to the American Federation of Labor figures unemployment has been steadily increasing from September through March when the total number of the unemployed passed the eleven million mark last February and continued to rise with the result that the number of unemployment today is again at the level of the spring of 1935.

42 Per Cent of Building Trades Workers Unemployed

"A heavy assault on this new wave of unemployment has again fallen upon the workers in the building and construction industries. The latest available employment reports of the American Federation of Labor place dramatic emphasis upon this fact. These figures show that the percentage of union members unemployed in the building trades for the first four months of this year was as follows: January, 44 per cent; February, 43 per cent; March, 44 per cent; and April, 40 percent.

"Thus the average unemployment in building trades in the first four months of 1938 was about 42 per cent as compared with 29 per cent in the first four months of 1937. This compares with the average percentage of union members unemployed in all trades, per cent and 20.5 per cent in the first four months of 1935.

$450,000,000 For WPA and Billion Dollar Loan Fund

"In connection with the pending appropriation for WPA, the President asks $450,000,000 be made available to the Public Works Administration and that in addition the PWA be granted authority to loan up to $1,000,000,000 to states and municipalities for needed and permanent public improvements which can be begun this year.

"The Building and Construction Trades Department strongly supports this proposal in the belief that carefully planned public works projects, built under the PWA procedure, well tested by experience, will develop a major permanent contribution to our national wealth.

"It is important, however, that under the suggested limitations whereby no loan shall be made on projects that cannot be started within six months of the date of the application or completed within a year and a half, the Federal government does not relax its high standards of efficiency, economy and desirability of the project.

"We are particularly glad to refer to one such project which has been repeatedly urged upon the Federal government that a permanent administrative agency be established within the Federal government for the purpose of careful planning and preparation of public works projects which could be constructed and developed well in advance of the actual initiation of the project."

AFL SHARES IN CONTROL OF RADIO STATION WCFL

By A. F. of L. Weekly News Service.

Washington, D. C.—William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, announced that an agreement had been reached with the Chicago Federation of Labor under which Radio Station WCFL will be under the joint control of the A. F. of L., the Chicago Federation, and the Illinois State Federation of Labor.

The agreement provides for the establishment of a new corporation which shall issue all of its stock to the Chicago Federation of Labor, which, in turn, shall name the members of the trustees, two to be selected by the Chicago Federation of Labor, one of which shall be a member of the Illinois Federation of Labor, one by the Executive Council of the Chicago Federation of Labor, and one selected by the American Federation of Labor, all of whom shall be bona fide members of said organizations for more than three years.

The trust agreement also contains suitable provisions to make sure that the policies of the management of the radio station shall be consistent with the policy of the American Federation of Labor as determined by its trustee representative.

Prevailing Wage Rates Under Public Contracts Law Are Fixed

Secretary of Labor Perkins Announces Rates Which Will Be Applicable to Contracts Under Walsh-Healey Act Which Was Signed by President Roosevelt on June 30, 1936.

By A. F. of L. Weekly News Service.

Washington, D. C.—Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins has announced the prevailing minimum wage rates for persons employed on contracts under the Walsh-Healey Act, which was signed by President Roosevelt on June 30, 1936.

The Act provides that every contract in excess of $10,000 entered into by any department or agency of the United States for the manufacture or furnishing of materials, supplies, articles, and equipment shall contain a stipulation that not less than the prevailing minimum wages as determined by the Secretary of Labor shall be paid to persons employed by the contractor in the manufacture or furnishing of the materials, supplies, articles, and equipment covered by the contract.

The Act also provides that no person employed by the contractor in the manufacture or furnishing of the materials, supplies, articles, and equipment covered by the contract shall be permitted to work more than eight hours in any one day or more than forty hours in any one week, except that the contract may provide for the employment of such person for additional time upon the payment of compensation at not less than one and one-half times the basic rate of pay.

The Act further provides that no part of the contract shall be performed in buildings or surroundings or under working conditions which are unsanitary or hazardous or dangerous to the health and safety of employees engaged in the performance of the contract.

The Act also provides that no male person employed by the contractor in the manufacture or furnishing of the materials, supplies, articles, and equipment covered by the contract shall be employed in any establishment maintained by the contractor in which convict labor is employed.

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Private Initiative, High Wages, Fair Profit, Are Supported by A. F. of L.

Executive Council, in Statement Outlining "Basic Aims and Objectives" of American Federation of Labor, Also Declares That Increase of Jobs in Private Industry is Real Solution of Unemployment Problem.

Holds That Peace and Justice in Industrial Relations Will Result From Cooperation Between Employers and Employes, and Asks Business Groups to Discard the Weapons of Industrial Warfare Against Labor.

By A. F. of L. Weekly News Service.

Washington, D. C.—The Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, in session here, issued a comprehensive statement setting forth the underlying objectives and policies of the Federation in connection with a number of crucial questions now confronting the American people.

The statement upheld private initiative and private property with a "fair return upon legitimate investments," reasserted the right of labor to cooperate and bargain collectively and the paramount importance of strict observance of agreements between unions and employers, demanded the payment of the "highest wages which industry can afford," declared that it is the duty of those who own and operate private industry to end the unemployment problem by creating jobs for the jobless army now numbering over eleven million persons, voiced the necessity of democracy in industrial relations, urged industry to cast aside all forms of warfare against labor, and stressed the importance of cooperation between capital and labor to eliminate economic wrongs and establish industrial justice.

Following is the text of the Executive Council's statement:

"The Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor regards the present moment as most opportune and timely for a declaration of its basic aims and objectives.

"Unemployment can only be overcome through the creation of work opportunities for working men and women in private industry. This is the real remedy for unemployment. The hour has arrived when, through cooperation, understanding and a proper regard for the rights of employers and employes, industry and labor should get together and seek to find a way by which this real remedy for idleness can be secured.

"The American Federation of Labor is committed to the principle of private ownership, private initiative and the protection of private property. The right to own and manage property must be conceded and safeguarded.

"Working people must be accorded the right to organize and bargain collectively. The highest wages which industry can afford should be paid and a fair return upon legitimate investments and the risks of private property must be freely conceded.

"Labor and capital can cooperate, develop efficiency and production through labor organizations developed by the workers and through the organization of industry, as developed by industrial management.

"Through the establishment of contractual relationships, industrial peace can be promoted and industrial production stabilized. Contracts entered into between organized labor and industrial management must be regarded as sacred obligations. They must be inviolate.

"The principle of industrial democracy through which labor and management may solve their common economic problems should be recognized and applied in all industrial relationships.

"Organizations of labor should be governed by democratic policies, rules and procedure. This is the American way. It is in conformity with modern requirements and democratic principles.

"Through the development of team work between industry and labor, many economic wrongs can be righted, many unjust industry's legislative burdens can be remedied, and the maximum of service which industry and labor may render can be rendered to the entire nation.

"Labor invites industry to discard the weapons of industrial warfare directed against labor by employers associations both now and in days gone by. It is essential that a spirit of mutual attitude shall prevail between labor and capital. It means the substitution of cooperation and understanding for industrial strife. All of this is easy of accomplishment because all that is required is to frankly recognize the economic, legal and industrial rights of both labor and capital."

AFL ASKS ACTION ON WAGE BILL VOTE

Green Asks All Members of House of Representatives to Sign Petition Dislodging Norton Measure From Rules Committee.

By A. F. of L. Weekly News Service.

Washington, D. C.—Shortly after the Rules Committee of the House of Representatives by a vote of eight to six refused to report a special rule enabling the House to consider the minimum wage and maximum hours bill, a steering committee consisting of congressmen headed by Representative Healey of Massachusetts was formed to mobilize the necessary 218 members of the House to sign a petition discharging the Rules Committee from further consideration of the bill and placing it directly before the House for discussion, amendment, recommittal, passage, or defeat according to the wishes of the majority of the House membership.

Following a conference with the steering committee, William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, sent the following telegram to each member of the House:

"I appeal to you as I am appealing to all members of Congress to sign a petition to bring about withdrawal of the Fair Labor Standards Act from consideration by the Rules Committee.

Petition Is Necessary

"This action is necessary if wages and hours legislation is to be enacted at this session of Congress. I urge such immediate action on your part in petition at the first opportunity according to the first day the petition is presented for signature. Such action would be a popular-effect throughout the entire country.

"I urge the action herein requested in the name and in behalf of the American Federation of Labor."

Mr. Green's telegram concurred in by the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor in session here, supplemented the communication of President Roosevelt to Chairman Mary Norton of the House Labor Committee expressing the "hope that the House as a whole can vote on a wage and hour bill" either by a reconsideration of the action of the Rules Committee by the committee itself "or by the petition route."

The Rules Committee remained adamant in its determination to block a vote on the bill by a vote of seven to six. Therefore, the petition route is the only remaining method of solution to the intransigent hostility of the Rules Committee to the measure which provides for a universal, nationwide minimum rate of pay of 25 cents per hour for workers in industries subject to the act with a provision that the minimum rate shall be increased to 40 cents within a period of three years, and a ceiling for hours which provides for 44 hours per week with a provision that it shall be reduced to 40 hours within a period of two years.

TELEGRAPHERS ORGANIZE WESTERN UNION LOCALS

Green Says Two Units Formed in Washington, Despite C. I. O. Opposition, Begins Drive, Backed by A. F. of L., to Unionize 50,000 W. U. Employes.

By A. F. of L. Weekly News Service.

Washington, D. C.—Two large locals of employes of the Western Union Telegraph Company in the Nation's capital have been organized by the Commercial Telegraphers Union of North America, William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, announced in a statement here.

"This is the opening of a nation-wide drive to organize the 50,000 employes of the Western Union system," Mr. Green said. "The two Washington locals, each consisting of congressmen headed by Representative Healey of Massachusetts was formed to mobilize the necessary 218 members of the House to sign a petition discharging the Rules Committee from further consideration of the bill and placing it directly before the House for discussion, amendment, recommittal, passage, or defeat according to the wishes of the majority of the House membership.

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TEAMSTERS GET AFL GAS STATION LOCAL UNIONS

By A. F. of L. Weekly News Service.

Washington, D. C.—The Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, in session here, transferred jurisdiction over 17 A. F. of L. Gasoline Station Attendants Unions to the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers of America. These unions have a membership of approximately 2,100.

Washington Beauty Operators Unionize

By A. F. of L. Weekly News Service.

Washington, D. C.—A thriving Beauty Shop Operators Local, No. 239-A, affiliated with the Journeymen Barbers International Union of America, has been organized here with the following officers: President, Marie Healey; vice president, Anna Guthrie; secretary-treasurer, Mrs. A. Burke DeAmbrosio.

The new union was formed with the assistance of Frank W. Weibel, eighth vice president of the Journeymen Barbers International Union.